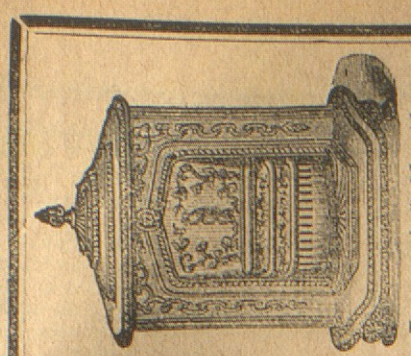
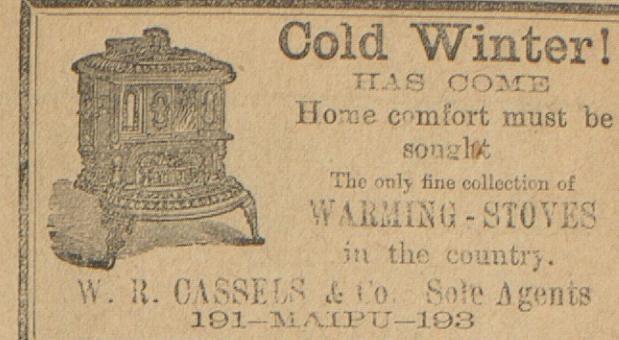




The Standard



Nº 6921.

BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & CO

HAVE
REMOVED
TO
Calle BALCARCE
Nos. 131-141

Familia que no consume
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella
que consume de la misma
UNA BOTELLA
de este sano breva-bebida, y
se convencerá de que es una
NECESIDAD CASERA
21 años de éxito lo prueba.

WINTER GOODS
Fenders.

Brass Steel
Nursery
ASH PANS
COAL VASES
FIRE GUARDS
Fire Irons and Brasses

BAZAR INGLES
189—Florida—189.
Between Cayo and Corrientes.

The Standard
Nº 6921
SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS

HATFORD AGENT

Submarine cable between Montevideo and Rio Grande interrupted.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Mount McGregor, 24th—General Grant's family have received thousands of telegrams from all parts of the world, expressing the deepest sympathy.

Washington, 24th—President Cleveland has issued orders for the Government buildings to be craped during the space of thirty days.

The President, in a proclamation he has issued, expresses his grief at the death of Gen. Grant.

St. Petersburg, 24th—The great Kalashnikov deposits of cereals have been completely destroyed by fire. The losses are fabulous.

London, 24th—Advices from Tenerife announce a terrible earthquake on that island. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

San Luis, 24th—Advices have been received announcing the proclamation of Dr. Dardo Rocha's candidature in Uruguay, in the Department of Belgrano.

An accident nearly happened yesterday to the train in which Colonel Ortega was travelling to Mendoza. A fire broke out in one of the sleeping saloons, but was extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

The press, without distinction of party, condemn the conduct of the Commanders of the National Guards on the occasion of the enrolment.

The Minister of Finance has informed the legislature that the Province spends \$5,770,000 on education, that is two-thirds of the revenue.

Deputy Rodriguez has arrived.

The weather is very pleasant.

Rosario, 24th—The Okalde left today with a cargo for Brazil.

The works of the tunnel of the Central Argentine Railway are being rapidly and actively pushed ahead.

Efforts are being made with the assistance of Government to found a school of Arts and Trades.

The Club Comercial will be inaugurated during the first days of August.

Montevideo 24th—Last night the sudden death was announced of Dr. M. M. Carreras.

A fire broke out in an almshouse, situated at the corner of Colonia and Florida. Everything was destroyed.

The Municipality is about to issue a report on the state of religious houses. The University will open a gymnasium hall and a ball-club.

The editor of the *Patria* leaves for Brazil. Mr. Palgrave, the British Minister also leaves for Brazil.

Advices from Brazil announce the great success of the Duse-Cocchi. It is said that H. Imperial Majesty sent her a magnificent diamond bracelet.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Luis del Carril, who was named last January to the post of Argentine Commissioner-General of Immigration in Europe, has passed a most important report to the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Paz, on the subject of German immigration to this country, and the necessity of opening in Paris a properly organized Immigration office with the necessary staff of employees.

Although we all should be well pleased to see a greater influx of immigrants from Northern Europe, and the white-haired sons of Fatherland establishing their homes along the Rio Negro, which may be termed the Rhine of South America, still we are not sure that Mr. Carril's plan is the best, or that the starting of an expensive office in Paris would, under the

present circumstances, be a move in the right direction.

The Swiss-Germans have made for themselves a happy, prosperous home in the broad prairies of Santa Fé, without any expense whatever to the nation or the province, and if the same enlightened policy was pursued in Buenos Aires and in the National territories we believe the like results would be secured; and although it must be admitted that the Germans make good colonists, they will have to work very hard and toil for many years in the Plata before they can rival the Italian.

To our mind if the Government is to start a special immigration office, it should be started in Vienna or Choo-Choo and not Paris. The immigrant, be he German or English, when he lands on our shores finds the double difficulty of the language and the land. The first is as difficult for him to understand, as the second is to find; and the Minister of the Interior, if he consults the interests of his country, will rather adopt some measure to remove or lessen these difficulties, than spend the public money in creating a most expensive establishment in Paris.

If the National Government is sincere in its desire to get German immigration to this country nothing can be simpler than the measure to be adopted. Let the Minister name a special Committee of German merchants in this city, and place in the hands of that committee 20 square leagues of land, suitable for agriculture, to be sold to the German colonists on 6 years' time, at the rate of 200 Nts. for each farm of 400 acres.

We promise the Minister that within a year the German Emigration Committee will have placed the entire tract and in the hands of bona fide German agriculturists.

So much has been said and written and published on the subject of German immigration, and so little practically done, that one is inclined to regard the subject as rather a pretext for increasing the Immigration Department expenses, than anything else; and high as we feel confident that Mr. Carril in his proposal to the Minister is most sincere in his views. Still as there is a right and a wrong way to do everything, we consider that to open a German Immigration Department in Paris would be most unwise, leading to increased expense without obtaining the desired result, whilst the nomination of a Committee of German merchants in this city would cost the country nothing, not even the lands to give the colonists for their farms and homesteads.

THE NEW BUDGET.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

July 22nd, 1885

To the National Congress.

The Executive has the honor to submit to the deliberation of Congress the Budget for the year 1886.

In obeying the law which orders that the estimates be revised yearly, the Executive has not lost sight of the grave inconveniences which a too frequent alteration of the duties causes, and for this purpose has avoided as far as possible all unnecessary changes, and limited the alterations to what is absolutely essential, leaving the existing laws without any radical change.

The Customs House law of 1884, which underwent a most radical reform, the Executive has not thought proper to alter, except to make it clearer, where doubts existed or correct any defect in form, because it seeks to equalize taxation amongst all consumers, and any alteration that disturbs the equilibrium results in a loss to commerce.

On the other hand the Executive considers that the reformed Customs House law which is now in operation 8 months, is a great step in advance of former years. It has increased the duties on a portion of our imports from abroad, and we have not as yet sufficient experience on the matter to propose any change.

The Customs House law of 1884 was introduced last year, a compromise for the total suppression of the export tax, but the rapid change of affairs, compelled Congress to accept only in part the idea of the Government, nevertheless a very important diminution in the export tax was sanctioned by Congress.

It has been impossible for this Government as yet to compile complete tables of the trade movement of the country for the first 6 months of the present year, but consulting the B. A. Customs returns which represents 98 per cent of the Exports and 81 of the Imports. The following are the estimates:—

Exports—1884 1885

Subject to duty... \$2,175,166 \$2,175,166

Do. free duty... 1,850,430 1,850,430

3,025,596 3,025,596

Imports—1884 1885

Subject to duty... \$2,175,166 \$2,175,166

Do. free duty... 1,850,430 1,850,430

3,025,596 3,025,596

Income subject to duties... 461,301

Do. free of duties... 118,271

Total income... 579,572

Imports—1884 1885

Subject to duty... \$2,175,166 \$2,175,166

Do. free duty... 1,850,430 1,850,430

3,025,596 3,025,596

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Do. free of duties... 118,271

Total income... 579,572

The tables that have been examined show an increase of \$3,087,732, and when the fourteen classifications of imports are duly taken into consideration, we only find two that present a deficit, as the subjoined table will prove:—

Increase.

Food... \$5,756

Liquors, etc... 250,188

Tobacco... 250,188

Cotton goods... 1,059,188

Ready-made clothes, etc... 657,116

Chemical drugs, etc... 3,849

Paper... 1,025,592

Lumber... 1,025,592

Meat... 127,000

Wool... 127,000

Other metals... 97,444

Stones, etc... 37,164

Decrease.

Fencing-wire and comb...

Manufacturing articles... 467,101

197,085

574,186

The subdivisions of the above classifications also show high figures, which only proves that, in spite of the increased duties, imports continue to pour into the country with undiminished strength. Previous to the passing of the law on import duties, the general opinion was that the increased duties would entail an important diminution in our imports, but the figures just given refute this opinion.

Alcohol, for example, has suffered a great check, nevertheless the import of this article shows an increase of 7 per cent on the figures of 1884. With regard to sugar, there is a notable diminution in the inferior kinds, which have had to compete with the home-made article. The refined article shows an increase of 8 o/o.

The figures corresponding to the import of tobacco show a notable increase of 196,213 kil. during the first six months of 1885, over the first six months of 1884.

As regards the revenue derived from the commercial movement of the country, it may be remarked that the out look is indeed far more hopeful than we should have been led to suppose some months ago, but it would not be politic to reduce the duties, as this would diminish the resources which the country so much needs at present to make obligations contracted.

The Executive, having taken every detail into consideration, has deemed it indispensable to establish an equilibrium in the Budget, and for this reason the situation of the country has been well examined, taking as standing point the commercial movement and revenue of the nation.

During the first six months of the present year, the National Revenue gave the results shown in the accompanying table. From this we infer that if the second half-year produces similar results, the revenue will amount to \$3,468,007.64, that is, a deficit of \$1,026,176.36 more or less, with regard to the estimates of our resources.

The experience of long years has proved that the National Revenue is increased annually 9 o/o by the natural growth of the population and wealth of the country. This calculation, of course, is the average.

The probable revenue for 1884 was estimated at \$3,770,333, and although certain deductions were made, these figures gave an average increase of 9 o/o. Starting on this basis, the revenue for the current year was calculated, and the estimates, everything being taken into account, were sanctioned with an increase of 16 o/o over the preceding year. It is possible that some exaggeration may exist on this calculation, but there can be no doubt that, had no economic crisis occurred, the revenue would have reached this figure. It is noteworthy that the crisis referred to has not disturbed the elements that constitute the wealth of the country.

The production of the country is making great progress; immigration flows to our shores in rapidly-increasing numbers, and the value of land—the rise or fall of which is one of the prominent features in the progress or decay of a nation—shows an unprecedented advance.

In the estimate of Ways and Means for 1886 the Executive has based its calculations on the present state of affairs, and limits its computations to an increase of 4 o/o only over the probable returns of the current year. This increase is calculated only in those branches of the service where a logical conclusion can be drawn of their development with relative accuracy.

Herein are embodied the estimate of taxes on stamped paper, real estate and licenses, which must necessarily advance in proportion to the increase of building in this city, to the new estates that are bought from the Government and stocked, and to the development of private affairs.

The estimates for the Post Office, Telegraphs and Railways are drawn up according to the reports of their respective managers, and increased expenditure and returns reflect the development of these branches of the Government.

The probable returns of Customs dues on imports have been drawn up on a basis of an increase of 4 o/o on the average returns of the last six months, which show a shrinkage of \$738,386 when compared with the estimates of the Budget for this current year.

The revenue accruing from land sales, already effected or to be carried out this year, has not been included in the estimates. The quotas falling due on these sales of fiscal lands in 1886 amount to \$300,000, but as the law stipulates that these land returns shall be laid aside for special purposes to be determined by Congress, the Executive has made no provision in this regard.

The Executive has also excluded from the Budget estimates the 50 o/o

of the dividends of the National Bank, interest on its share of the Bank's capital, owing to the conditions of the forced currency law, which stipulate that these should go to strengthen the reserve of the Bank. This returns on this head may be estimated at \$800,000 or a probable dividend of 10 o/o on the capital.

If we add to the estimates the above two items the Ways and Means for 1886 may be calculated at \$42,297,500.

The budget of expenditure amounts to 39,433,877, or 3,864,898.88 less than the estimates for the current year.

Previous even to the outbreak of the present crisis the Executive had studied the very best measures to ward off the danger that threatened the finances of the nation. One of its foremost measures was to establish equilibrium in the current budget which had been voted with a deficit of 2,586,577.498. On the 7th of last January a Cabinet Council was held and economies were introduced into each branch of the Government, curtailing all expenditure that might be dispensed with this year without disturbing the usual business of the Government, and you may look forward to an economy of three millions in the current budget.

In order to cover the increased service of the foreign debt, the Executive shortly afterwards determined to make use of one of the privileges conferred by law, and modified the Customs' tariff to a reasonable extent, in order to make up the loss in differences in exchange in the service of the debt, which had to be paid in gold.

Both measures were well received by the public, which approved in a first laudable determination of the Executive to cut down expenditure, and considered the second a necessary measure to meet obligations abroad. The main object of the Executive was to reduce or to suppress the deficit in the budget of the current year by levelling the expenditure to the lowest calculation of the ways and means. The Executive believes that the measures, which have been adopted will suffice to cover the deficit, along with the returns of sundry branches of the revenue which gave no less than 3,384,931.548 in 1884. With regard to the deficit which was feared owing to the rise in the premium on gold, the Executive is confident that it will be covered by the increase in the Customs' tariff.

It is unnecessary to state that this change in the tariff arises from conventional causes, and has no further object than that already mentioned, so that it has not been taken into account in calculating the Estimates for 1886, nor does it appear in the estimate of Expenditure as a charge for the services that gave rise to it; because the Executive will use this faculty next year according as circumstances require it.

In estimating the Expenditure the main object the Government has kept in view is to suppress as far as possible the deficit, along with the returns of sundry branches of the revenue, or at least reduce their cost; but it is necessary to state that, except incidental outlay, which is limited by special laws included in the General Budget, it has not been possible to economize to any general extent.

Outside the service of the Public Debt, which absorbs almost the half of the total revenue, and which arises from sacred obligations that must be attended to, the nation's expenditure generally represents advances obtained to give greater impulse to the development of the country; and the suppression of any of them that are inherent to our administrative system would cause retrogression and render our sacrifices sterile.

It has been found indispensable to increase some items to secure better service; and the estimates for Posts, Telegraphs, the Northern and Andino Ranges show an improvement that will be compensated by increased revenue. It has also been necessary to raise the estimates for the Police of the Capital, for Superior and Secondary education, the guaranteed railways, and some others less important; but the definite result is the decrease already mentioned; and with the exceptions named, the Expenditure is the same as that in the existing Budget.

The Executive does not ignore the fact that several important departments are showing important improvements in the Customs House, but they would entail an increase of cost; and in order not to exceed the limits it laid down for itself, and which the circumstances of the country render it advisable to maintain, the Executive prefers to postpone those reforms rather than sacrifice other things equally urgent, and risk bringing about an adverse situation.

If the country continues its progressive march, the estimated surplus will become a fact, and will go towards the extinction of part of the floating debt. Whilst inconversion lasts, and the former deficits which make up the floating debt weigh on the Treasury, it is advisable to have a surplus in every detail of the estimates. It is the best way to get back towards version, and a prudent Government that desires to keep up the credit of the country is bound to do so.

The estimated Receipts are \$41,137,500. Expenditure... 39,437,877.

Surplus... 1,703,622.

The items not included in the estimated Receipts are \$300,000, due on public land and \$800,000, which shows on National Bank shares, which divide a total surplus of \$2,833,622.

The Executive has now laid before you the chief reasons that induced it to frame the following project of Law,

and hopes you will find them just and prudent.

God guard you.

Project of Law.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Art 1st.—The general estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1886 is hereby fixed at 39,433,877-68 cts m/n, as follows:—

Interior (Anexo A)... \$8,866,354-96

Relaciones est. (Anexo B)... 377,332-00

Industria (Anexo C)... 16,102,531-73

Justicia, C. I. P. (Anexo D)... 4,914,041-48

Guerra (Anexo E)... 6,697,939-44

Marina (Anexo F)... 2,915,604-11

\$39,433,877-68

LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 26th.

Stars, ribbons and coronets are being showered from both sides, the "outs" and the "ins." The list is made too long for my column. You may not care to know that the Earl of Breadalbane is to be created a Marquis, or that Lord Northampton, Sifton and Sherbrooke are to have Garters and Ribbons, but you will be interested in knowing that Mr. Edward Baring is to be Lord Revelstoke, and the great—was going to say the grand Jew—I mean the great banker and most distinguished Jew in this country, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, is to be a Peer of the realm, but there seems to be some difficulty as to the title. At present it is said Sir Nathaniel will sit in the Upper House as Baron de Rothschild or Lord de Rothschild. There are, however, many lively gossips from some of Buckinghamshire, not far from Hughenden, which may still provide a thoroughly English title for the popular Hebrew owner. Amongst other honours being thickly strewn in the ranks of the fallen Liberals, is a Peerage to the old Radical, Samuel Morley, partner of the *Daily News*, which has, no doubt, been kept in order for the last five years, lost the coveted coronet should elude the grasp of the wealthy stock-exchanger. It is thus, to understand the howly, half-thunder, half-romantic, description given in the *Telegraph* this morning of the courteous conduct of the Peers in exchanging sides last night, we are reminded, firstly, that England is safe so long as she preserves her "lordliness," and, secondly, that now the Conservatives are in, the *Tele* may break out again in the old style.

It was only last night that the exchange of seats in Parliament did take place. We have had a fortnight of fumbling about it, and on Saturday last it looked very much as if Mr. Gladstone was going to withdraw his resignation; so much was this the case, that Lord Spencer, who was on the point of leaving Dublin for England, postponed his preparations for departure. At the last moment the Queen interposed. Besides poor Gifford had given up his briefs, and I know, for a fact, he was so afraid that he was not going to be Lord Chancellor after all, he recalled them. One that had been given to a well-known advocate was bought by the man, contrary to all professional etiquette, would not give it up. This was too bad; and the general disappointment amongst a hungry lot was so keen that it did not require much Royal interference to oblige Lord Salisbury—the "Prime Minister" as I see he is called to-day for the first time—to overcome his repugnance to taking office with or without taking pledges from the Government. There he was to be kicked out in a week.

The explanations on this point which were given in Parliament last night, both by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, are not very clear, and there is a little too much of the "you're another," amongst them. However, the circumstances of the case show clearly enough what happened. As soon as the unlooked-for adverse vote and resignation of the late Ministry occurred, Lord Salisbury saw naturally that the victory

172 - MAIPO - 172



JORGE B. NEWLAND
DENTISTA
(Antes Newland Hermanos)

172-Maipu-172
ESQUINA CUTO

Societe Generale
DE
Transports Maritimes
A VAPEUR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly-Service to and from the
River Plate
MONTEVIDEO,
RIO JANEIRO,
BAHIA
BARCELONNE
MARSEILLES
GENES

to
the

NAPLES.

The Steamship
POITOU
Captain DEFERRY
will sail on

18th of AUGUST

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class.....	\$150 m/n
2d ".....	120 "
3d ".....	50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe
to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together
with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on
account of the company.

Embarkation for Valencia, Alicante &c.

thago and Malaga.
For Freight and Passage apply to
P y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232-RECONQUISTA-232

Vicente Hoyo y Cia.
Colossal Remate
Judicial
Del valioso 'establecimiento de campo deno-
minado

Rincon de Luna
Departamento de Concepcion
Jurisdiccion de la Provincia de Corrientes.

Testamentaria de Don Jose
Maria Rojas y Patron

18 Leguas

CUADRADAS
De 4,405,455 varas cuadradas: de otra legua, de otro campo, con 8,000,000 de Palmas negras y montes de rios maderas, como Lapaicho, Ibra-Pita, Algarrobo, Guayaiba. Quebracho, Nandubay y otras.

Pastos de primera clase
8 a 9,000 cabezas de ganado vacuno—300 cabezas de ganado tamboro y 1000 cabezas de ganado raza Durham

Hacienda lanar y vengariza

16 Magnificas poblaciones, corrales, etc.
Muchos otros objetos

Titulos de primer orden

El Lunes 27 de Julio

A las 2 p.m.

La venta la efectuaremos en la Calle
de BOLIVIA No. 14
Casa de Remate de nuestro colega D. Fran-
cisco Constenla

Que gratuitamente nos ha cedido el local.
Por datos e informes, planos, etc. en nuestro
Escritorio Victoria 31 (Passage Roverano)
Pieza No. 6.

AUCTION
 BY
A. Bullrich y Cia.
 ON JULY 31st
 OF
CAMPS
 In Bahia Blanca
Sauce Grande

One and a half league frontage on the river of 8 leagues, some of which are 6 leagues deep, and only 8 leagues square. Bahia Blanca, will be sold at auction by A Bullrich & Co. on Monday the 7th July. These camps were stocked in the year 1872 by Mr Maria Rivarola, and have been ever since stocked with herds of fine sheep like those of Mr Thomas Newton's.

The first settlers on these camps were Englishmen—some of whom perished in the great Indian invasions.

There are some buildings on the camp in good state and over 15,000 trees.

These camps are well known for their proximity to Bahia Blanca, and probably soon will be worth 50,000 m n per league.

A large cattle station has just been finished at Bahia Blanca and will be open to contract a great hint to call the attention of the treasury.

Mackinlay & Latham
 Land-brokers and General Com-
 mission Agents.
 Cash advanced on approved Mortgages of
 real estate.
 Negotiations with the National Govern-
 ment conducted.
 Reconquista 175
 2^o Patio

Agentes in Chinacomus
Eduardo y Diego Zimmermann
 No. 48 Calle Buenos Aires.

G. H. Tucker
 Accountant, Average Adjuster
 Translator,
 Judicial and Commercial Agent
 13—PERU—13.
 e 31 j4 a4

KAISERHALLE
140—Cangallo—140
Beer and Luncheon Saloon.

The undersigned begs to notify his clients and the public that the partnership of Stadtmann and Trüb, has been amicably dissolved, and that he is now sole proprietor of the above establishment.

J. TRÜB.

TO LET, two unfurnished rooms for

G single gentlemen or a married couple,
Snipacha 748. z 198 jy 25 29

GARDNER—Wanted a situation as
above by a respectable and intelligent
man with great experience. Apply, Calle 26
de Mayo No 171.
z 191 jy 24 31

WANTED a housemaid. Apply Sui-
pacha 760.
z 192 jy 24 27

WANTED a situation as plain Cook in a
small English or Spanish family.
Apply A G this office.
196 jy 25 29

WANTED a situation as professional man.

dened by a thoroughly competent
man; experience of camp and town. Apply
to 1496 Santa Fe.

195 jy 25 29

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